كورس التأسيس للمرحلة الاعدادية



ويشمل الكورس

١ – تكوين الجملة وأنواعها

٢ – تكوين السؤال وأنواعه

٣ – كيفية الاجابة على سؤال المحادثة

٤ – التدريب على سؤال القطعه واستنتاج المعنى مع قطع فيها أفكار للتدريب

٥ – كيفية كتابة البراجراف والايميل

٥ – جزء الجرامر ويشمل الازمنة الهامة للتأسيس

اشترك وفعل الجرس يوصلك الجديد ان شاء الله

للمزيد تابعونا على قناة مستر حماده حشيش

الحصة الأولى

تكوين الجملة البسيطة (simple sentence)

تتكون الجملة البسيطة من فاعل ثم فعل ثم مفعول

Subject + verb + object
S V O

أولا الفاعل (subject)

الفاعل ممكن أن يكون اسم (مفرد / جمع / عاقل / غير عاقل / مذكر / مؤنث)

Mohamed watches TV. (الفاعل هنا اسم مفرد مذكر)
Basant is a doctor. (الفاعل هنا مفرد مؤنث)
The boys are playing football. (الفاعل هنا اسم جمع)
The cat eats the fish. (الفاعل هنا مفرد غير عاقل)

ويمكن أن يكون الفاعل ضمير ويكون ضمير فاعل وضمائر الفاعل هي

(I / he / she / it / we / you / they)
I am a doctor.
She is a nurse.
They are children.

ثانيا الفعل (Verb)

الفعل يأتى بعد الفاعل وينقسم الأفعال الي

1. Main verb الفعل الأساسي
2. Helping verb الفعل المساعد
3. Modal verb الفعل الناقص

أولا الأفعال الأساسية (Main verbs)

الفعل الأساسي هو أي فعل له مصدر / ماضي / تصريف ثالث / ويضاف له (ing)

مصدر	ماضي	تصريف ثالث	(ing)
play	played	played	playing
write	wrote	written	writing
cut	cut	cut	cutting

1. We watch TV.
2. They played computer games.
3. He has written the letter.
4. He is watching a film.

ثانيا الأفعال المساعدة (Helping verbs)

الفعل المساعد يأتى كجزء من زمن سواء في جملة أو في سؤال وتنقسم الأفعال المساعدة الى

	مضارع	ماضي
1. verb to be	am /is / are	was / were
2. verb to do	do / does	did
3. verb to have	have / has	had

1. They are reading English.
2. He has watched TV.
3. She was eating lunch.
4. Where do you live?
5. What had you done?



ثالثا الأفعال الناقصة (modal verbs)

هي أفعال ليس لها مصدر وليس لها تصريف ثالث ولا نضع لها (ing) ويأتى بعدها مصدر او (have + p.p.)

will	would
can	could
shall	should
may	might
have to / has to	had to
must	had to

1. We will travel abroad.
2. He can speak English.
3. You should study hard.

ملاحظات عامه

١) يتم نفي الأفعال المساعدة والناقصة بوضع (not / n't) بعدهم

اثبات	نفي
1. He is writing the letter.	He isn't writing the letter.
2. She will cook lunch.	She won't cook lunch.
3. He has studied English.	He has not studied English.
4. They were waiting the bus.	They weren't waiting the bus.
5. Basant can swim in the sea.	Basant can't swim in the sea.

٢ – يتم نفي الفعل الأساسي كالآتى

١ – اذا جاء فعل بدون اضافات ننفي بكلمة (don't / never)
٢ – اذا جاء فعل مضاف اليه (s /es /ies) ننفي بكلمة (doesn't / never)
٣ – اذا جاء فعل ماضي ننفي بكلمة (didn't /never)

اثبات	نفي
1. They write English	They don't write English. = They never write English.
2. He writes English.	He doesn't write English. = He never writes English.
3. He wrote English.	He didn't write English. = He never wrote English.

ركز كويس في النقطة دي ..... ملخص هام !!!

don't + مصدر = never + مصدر

doesn't + مصدر = never + مصدر + s /es /ies

didn't + مصدر = never + ماضي بسيط

٣ – الفعل be /do / have وتصريفاتهم ممكن أن تكون أفعال أساسية أيضا ويكون تصريفهم ومعناهم كالآتى

am / is / are	was / were	been	يكون
have / has	had	had	يتناول / يملك / عنده
do / does	did	done	يفعل / يعمل

1. He is a doctor. (فعل أساسي)
2. He is watching TV. (فعل مساعد)
3. They have their lunch. (فعل أساسي)
4. They have eaten their lunch. (فعل مساعد)

وبالتالى يختلف نفي الفعل على حسب هو فعل مساعد او فعل اساسي

1. They have eaten their lunch. 2. They have their lunch. 3. She has got a car. 4. She has a car.	They haven't eaten their lunch. They don't have their lunch. She hasn't got a car. She doesn't have a car.

يلا عوزين ننفي الجمل دي

She has cooked lunch.

....

Ali has lunch.

....

They have played football.

....

They have a ball.

....

ثالثا المفعول (Object)

المفعول يأتي بعد الفعل ويمكن أن يكون اسم أو ضمير (مفعول)

وضمائر المفعول تأتي من الفاعل كالاتي

فاعل	I	he	she	it	we	you	they
مفعول	me	him	her	it	us	you	them

I met the tourists.
She helped them.

حدد المفعول ونوعه

1. She cooked fish.

....

2. Ali visited the doctor.

....

3. They met her.

....

الحصة الثانية

تكوين السؤال وأنواعه (Forming questions)



١ - يوجد ثلاث أشكال أساسية للسؤال

١ - سؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد

٢ - سؤال يبدأ بكلمة استفهام

٣ - سؤال التخيير الذي يوجد به كلمة (or)

أولا السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد يكون معناه (هل) وتكون الأجابة بــ (Yes,) or (No,) ويتكون السؤال كالاتي

فعل مساعد + فاعل + فعل أساسي ....?

ملاحظات هامة

١ - اذا جاء الفعل المساعد فعل ناقص مثل (Will / Can / Should) يكون الفعل الاساسي مصدر بدون اضافات كما في المثال الأول

1. Will he buy a new car?
Yes, he will buy a new car.
No, he won't buy a new car.

٢ - اذا جاء الفعل المساعد (Have / Has / Had) يكون الفعل الأساسي تصريف ثالث للفعل (P.P.) كما في المثال الثاني

2. Have they watched TV?
Yes, they have watched TV.
No, they haven't watched TV.

٣ – اذا جاء الفعل المساعد (Am / Is / Are / Was / Were) يكون الفعل الاساسي فعل مضاف له (ing) كما في المثال الثالث والرابع

3. Is she cooking lunch?
Yes, she is cooking lunch.
No, she isn't cooking lunch.
4. Was Ali reading the book?
Yes, he was reading the book.
No, he wasn't reading the book.

٤ – اذا بدأ السؤال بالفعل المساعد (Do / Does / Did) يكون الفعل الأساسي مصدر بدون اضافات كما في المثال الخامس والسادس والسابع مع ملاحظة أنه عند الاجابة بـــ (Yes) يتم حذف كل من (Do / Does / Did) كالاتي

– اذا حذفنا (Do) يعود الفعل في المصدر كما هو كالاتي

Do you write English?
Yes, I write English.

– اذا حذفنا (Does) يعود الفعل مصدر + (s /es /ies) كالاتي

Does he write English?
Yes, he writes English.

– اذا حذفنا (Did) نحول الفعل الى ماضي بسيط كالاتي

Did they write English?
Yes, they wrote English.

نماذج للتدريب على السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد

(1)

Sayed	Have you visited Aswan?
Ali	....

(2)

Ayda	Can you speak English?
Fatma	....

(3)

Ramy	Do you like fish?
Wael	....

(4)

Basant	Did they spend money on clothes?
Mido	....

(5)

Abdou	Has she written the letters?
Mazin	....

(6)

Mohamed	Does Ayman play tennis?
Dina	....

(7)

Hany	Are you doing homework?
Wael	....

(8)

Ehab	Was she washing the dishes?
Ramy	....

(9)

Wael	Will you travel abroad?
Atef	....

(10)

Sameh	Do you want a pen?
Sila	....

ثانيا : السؤال الذي يبدأ بكلمة استفهام وتكون الاجابة على كلمة الاستفهام ويتكون السؤال كالاتي

كلمة استفهام + فعل مساعد + فاعل + فعل أساسي.....؟

أهم كلمات الاستفهام والاجابة عليها

1	للسؤال عن المكان نستخدم كلمة (Where)
2	للسؤال عن الوقت نستخدم كلمة (When)
3	للسؤال عن وسيلة مواصلات نستخدم كلمة (How)
4	للسؤال عن السبب نستخدم كلمة (Why)
5	للسؤال عن الملكية نستخدم كلمة (Whose)
6	للسؤال عن العاقل نستخدم كلمة (Who)
7	للسؤال عن غير العاقل بمعنى ما أو ماذا نستخدم كلمة (What)
8	للسؤال عن التخيير مع غير العاقل نستخدم كلمة (Which)
9	للسؤال عن المدة الزمنية نستخدم كلمة (How long)
10	للسؤال عن عدد المرات نستخدم كلمة (How often) أو (How many times)

أسئلة عامة

1	What is your name?	ما اسمك؟
2	How old are you?	كم عمرك؟
3	What is your favourite...........?	ما هو.........................المفضل؟
4	How much is /are ....? How much does + شيء + cost........?	كم سعر؟
5	What price is / are...................?	كم سعر / ثمن ....؟
6	What colour is it?	مالون؟
7	What is your nationality?	ماهي جنسيتك؟
8	What size is the ....?	ماحجم / مقاس...؟

9	How tall are you?	كم طولك.....؟
10	What do you think of.....? What is your opinion........?	ما رأيك في.....................؟

ملاحظات هامه عند الاجابة على السؤال الذي يبدأ بكلمة استفهام

١	نحذف كلمة الاستفهام
٢	اذا جاءت (do / does / did) يتم حذفهم واذا جاء أي فعل مساعد أخر يعود في الاجابة
٣	نبدأ الاجابة بالفاعل ثم الفعل ثم اجابة كلمة الاستفهام

1. Where will they travel?
➤They will travel to Aswan.

2. How long has she studied English?
➤She has studied English for 10 years.



3. What is she cooking?
➤She is cooking lunch.

4. Why was he late?
➤He was late because he missed the bus.

5. When did they arrive?
➤They arrived last week.

6. Where does he live?
➤He lives in Cairo.

7. How do you go to school?
➤I go to school by car.

8. Who do you live with?
➤I live with my family.



نماذج للتدريب على السؤال الذي بكلمة استفهام

(1)

Where do you come from?

....

(2)

When did he write the letter?

....

(3)

How will you travel?

....

(4)

Why were you sad?

....

(5)

....?

I have waited for 2 hours.

(6)

....?

I met my friend Ali.

(7)

....?

My favourite subject is English.

(8)

....?

The book is 30 pounds.

(9)

....?

She cooks food in the morning.

(10)

....?

He arrived late because he was lazy.

ثالثا : سؤال التخيير هو الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد ويكون به كلمة (or) والاجابة هنا تكون اختيار واحد من الاثنين

فعل مساعد + فاعل + فعل أساسي.........or.........?

1. Will you buy a mobile or tablet?
➤I will buy a mobile.

2. Have you got a flat or house?
➤I have got a flat.

3. Do you like fish or meat?
➤I like fish.

4. Does she cook food or play tennis?
➤She plays tennis.

Will you buy a mobile or tablet?

....

Did you visit Aswan or Luxor?

....

محادثات عامة

Restaurant	في المطعم
- How can I help you?	I want to have...............
- What would you like to eat?	I'd like to eat...............
- What would you like to drink?	I'd like some................
Train station	**محطة القطار**
- How can I help you?	- I want to book a ticket.
- Single or return ticket?	- Single, please.
- How much is the ticket?	- It is 50 pounds.
- Which platform does the train leave from	- It leaves from platform 5.
Hospital / clinic	**مستشفي / عيادة**
- What is the matter / wrong?	- I have a stomachache
- How long have you been ill?	- I have been ill for 2 days
- Is it serious?	- No, it isn't.
- How often should I take the medicine?	- You should take it twice a day.
Airport	**المطار**
- Where are you from?	- I am from England.
- How long will you stay in Egypt?	- I will stay for 2 weeks.
- Have you visited Egypt before?	- Yes, I have.
- Which places will you visit?	- I will visit the Pyramids and Luxor.
Clothes shop	**محل ملابس**
- How can I help you?	- I want to buy a dress.
- What colour would you like?	- I'd like it blue.
- What size do you prefer?	- It is large.
- How much is it?	- It is 150 pounds.

نماذج محادثات للتدريب

(Homework)

Model (1)

Rehab is reading a story about horses

Samar : What are you doing?
Rehab : (1)..
Samar : (2)..?
Rehab : It is called "Black Beauty".
Samar : What is it about?
Rehab : (3)..

Model (2)

Sandy is going to visit her uncle

Sila : Where are you going next month?
Sandy : (1)..
Sila : Why are you going to England?
Sandy : (2)..
Sila : (3)..?
Sandy : I will stay for a week.

Model (3)

Farha wants to be a doctor

Yasser : Do you have a goal for the future?
Farha : (1)..
Yasser : What would you like to be?
Farha : (2)..
Yasser : (3)..?
Farha : To help sick and poor people.



Model (4)

Farid and Sara are talking about trees

Farid : Are trees very important?
Sara : (1)..
Farid : (2)..?
Sara : They are important because the help the environment.
Farid : How do they help the environment?
Sara : (3)..

Model (5)

Malak and Salma are talking about their friend Huda who is in hospital

Malak : I haven't seen our friend Huda for long .
Salma : (1) ....
Malak : (2) .... ?
Salma : Because she had an accident .
Malak : (3) .... ?
Salma : She had that accident last week .

الحصة الثالثة
مهارات التعامل مع القطعه

طريقة فهم وحل سؤال القطعه

عشان نحل سؤال القطعة بشكل صحيح

١ – الاول نقرأ القطعه مرة سريعة
٢ – نقرأ القطعه ونحط خط تحت الكلمات الهامة والغريبة
٣ – نركز على الأشياء البارزة في القطعة زي الروابط / الأماكن / التواريخ / الأسباب الأشخاص وهكذا
٤ – نقرأ الأسئلة عامة الأول لمعرفة المحتوي
٥ – نحدد معنى كل سؤال ونحدد اجابتة من القطعة لو جاي بشكل مباشر ولو جاي بشكل غير مباشر يبقي من المعنى العام للقطعة

أسئلة متكررة في سؤال القطع

1. **Give** a suitable title to the passage.

➤ ضع عنوان مناسب للقطعة

2. **Summarize** the passage / the first / second / last paragraph

➤ لخص القطعه أو البراجراف الأول أو الثاني أو الأخير

3. **What** does the underline word / pronoun refer to?

➤ لأي شيء تشير الكلمة أو الضمير الذي تحته خط

4. **Find** a word in the passage that mean............

➤ هات كلمة من القطعه لها نفس معنى ....

5. **What** do you learn from the passage? What is the moral?

➤ ماذا تتعلم من القطعة أو ماهو المغزى؟

6. **Name**......./ **Infer** from the passage

➤ اذكر / استنتج من القطعة ....

نموذج للتدريب على سؤال القطعه

Model (1) تابعونا على قناه مستر حماده حشيش

2. Read the passage and answer the questions

There was an old man. He was a salt seller . He used to carry the salt bag on his donkey to the market every day. On the way they had to cross a stream . One day the donkey suddenly fell down the stream and the salt bag also fell into the water. The salt dissolved in the water, so the bag became very light to carry. The donkey was happy. Then the donkey started to play the same trick every day. The salt seller came to understand the trick and decided to teach a lesson to it. The next day he put a cotton bag on the donkey. Again it played the same trick hoping that the cotton bag would be still become lighter. But the wet cotton became very heavy to carry and the donkey suffered. It learnt a lesson. It didn't play the trick anymore after that day, and the seller was happy.

a. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d

1. The underlined word "it" refers to......................

a. the old man   b. salt   c. cotton   d. the donkey

2. The old man took the salt to the..............to sell it.

a. market   b. studio   c. cinema   d. stream

3. When the cotton bag fell into the water, it became....................

a. new   b. old   c. heavy   d. light

b. Answer the following questions

4. What did the old man sell?

....

5. How did the man carry his goods?

....

6. Who is more intelligent the man or the donkey?

....

Model (2)

تابعونا على قناة مستر حماده حشيش

Read the following text, then answer the questions

Greed is one of the worst qualities. It leads to losing everything. Once there was a dog who wandered in the streets night and day. He was looking for food. One day, he found a big juicy bone. He was very happy. He grabbed it between his mouth and decided to go home. On his way home, he crossed a river. When he looked at the water, He saw himself. He thought it was another dog with a bone. He wanted that bone for himself too. When he opened his mouth, the bone fell into the river and sank. That night, he went home hungry. This story teaches us that if you are greedy, you will lose what you have.

a. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d

1. Greed is one of the......................qualities.

a. best b. greatest c. important d. worst

2. When the dog went home, he had.......................bones.

a. one b. two c. three d. no

3. If you need more than you need, this means you are............

a. satisfied b. greedy c. useful d. funny

b. Answer the following questions

4. What is the moral of the story?

....

5. What does the underlined pronoun "He" refer to?

....

6. How many dogs were there in the passage?

....

Model (3) تابعونا على قناة مستر حماده حشيش

4. Read the passage, then answer the questions:

A farmer said to his wife, "You are lazy. You work slowly. You waste your time." The wife was angry at the words of her husband. She said to her husband, "You are wrong. Stay at home tomorrow. I will go to field. I will do your work there. Will you do my works at home here?" The farmer said happily, "Very well. I will do your works back at home." The wife said, "Milk the cow, feed the chickens and wash the dishes.

The woman went to the field. The farmer stayed back at home. He went to the cow to milk it. He tried to milk the cow, but he couldn't. He received a good kick. He hit his head against the wall. He went to feed the chickens. He forgot to look after his children.

The wife returned from the field when it was evening. The farmer looked in shame. He did not find anything wrong with his wife. They lived happily together for a long time.

b. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d

1. The farmer............................the cow.
   a. killed b. milked c. couldn't milk d. kicked
2. The man thought that his wife was lazy and..................her time.
   a. kept b. saved c. wasted d. bought
3. The farmer looked in.........................
   a. happiness b. shake c. shame d. wave

b. Answer the following questions

4. Why was the farmer angry with his wife?
   ....
5. Who is better the man or the woman?
   ....
6. What thing did the farmer forget to do?
   ....

قطعه التحدي البطل اللى هيقفلها صح

Model (4) تابعونا على قناه مستر حماده حشيش

Read the passage, then answer the questions

One day a queen wanted to see how intelligent her husband was . She stood in front of him at a distance. She held two baskets of flowers in her hands. One was made up of real flowers while the other was made up of plastic flowers. "Which is true? Which is false?" asked the Queen. The king was silent for a while. He saw some bees outside the window. They were sitting on the roses. "Open the window," said the king to a servant. The servant obeyed أطاع the order. The bees entered the room through the window. They sat upon the basket of real flowers. Everybody now knew which the real basket of flowers was. The Queen praised the king's wisdom and was proud of him.

a. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d

1. The underlined word " She " refers to the..................
a. queen b. king c. basket d. bee
2. The king was really...
a. unwise b. silly c. greedy d. wise
3. The king was silent for a while. I think he was.............
a. thinking b. sleeping c. eating d. sneezing

b. Answer the following questions

4. Give a word in the passage that means "roses".
....
5. What was the queen holding?
....
6. Were all the flowers real? and why?
....

اشترك وفعل الجرس على قناة مستر حماده حشيش

الحصة الرابعه
كيفية كتابة البراجراف

How to write a paragraph

الخطوات الاساسية عند كتابة البراجراف

١ - نترك مسافة في البداية تسمى (indent)

٢ - نبدأ كل جملة بحرف (capital)

٣ - في نهاية الجملة نضع نقطة (full stop)

والشكل العام للكتابة يكون كالاتي

عنوان الموضوع

....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....

ملاحظات هامة

يجب أن تكون الجمل قصيرة كل جملة مكونة من فاعل وفعل ومفعول

الطريقة الأولى

٢ – نحدد العناصر الاساسية التى سوف نكتب عنها مثلا عند الكتابة عن أسرتك (Your family) نحدد عن من وعن ماذا سوف نكتب

أفكار الموضوع

١ – عدد الأفراد في الأسرة
٢ – نتحدث عن الوالدين مثل عمرهم ووظائفهم
٣ – نتحدث عن الأخوة سواء بنين أو بنات ونكتب عن أعمارهم ووظائهم أو أمنياتهم
٤ – نتحدث عن وصف عام للأسرة مثل اسرتنا سعيدة او كبيرة أو محبوبة وهكذا

تطبيق الكتابة بشكل عملى

My family

There are five people in my family. My father is 50 years old. He is a doctor. He works in a big hospital. My mother is a teacher. She is 45 years old. I have two sisters. They have the same age. They are twins. They have the same hobbies. One of them wants to be a doctor like her father. The other one wants to be a teacher. I am 15 years old. I have many hobbies. I like playing computer games and drawing. I want to be a surgeon. I want to help people with heart problems. We are a happy family.

الطريقة الثانية

هي طريقة الاجابة على الاسئلة لتكوين براجراف بشكل صحيح

هي أن نعطي الطالب مجموعه من الأسئلة حول موضوع ما ويجيب عليها بكتابة شكل البراجراف كالاتي

اكتب براجراف عن رحلتك الى القاهرة من خلال الاجابة على الاسئلة الاتية

1. When did you go to Cairo?
2. How did you go there?
3. Who did you go with?
4. What did you take with you?
5. Which places did you visit?
6. What did you do there?
7. Did you enjoy your time?
8. Do you hope to go again?

التطبيق العملي

My visit to Cairo

I went to Cairo last week. I went by bus. I went with my friends. We took many things such as cameras, mobiles and food. We visited many places. We visited the pyramids. There, we met many tourists. We took many photos. We rode horses and camels. After that, we went to the zoo. We saw many birds and animals. I liked the lion and the monkey. We enjoyed our time very much. We bought many things for our families. We were very happy so we hope to go again next year.

الطريقة الثالثة

براجراف مكتوب وبه بعض الأخطاء يحاول الطالب ايجاد تلك الاخطاء
مثلا عن موضوع من مدينتك الاسماعيلية

My beautiful city Ismailia

I am Sherif and I live with Ismailia, which is between Port Said and Suez. The Suez Canal runs through the city before it reaches the sea. Ismailia is beautiful. There is attractive buildings, interesting monuments and lots of gardens. Around 350,000 people live her, but since traffic is slow, there isn't many pollution. Ismailia is peaceful, but it isn't boring! There are lots of things to doing here, especially at the weekends. In Friday afternoons, I often go to lock Timsah, which is near the city, in my family. it's a beautiful lake with beaches around them.



الجزء الخاص بالجرامر ويشمل الازمنة الاساسية

١ - المضارع البسيط
Present simple

٢ - المضارع المستمر
Present continuous

٣ - الماضي البسيط
Past simple

٤ - الماضي المستمر
Past continuous

٥ - المستقبل
Expressing future

Present simple المضارع البسيط

١ – يتكون المضارع البسيط من المصدر بدون أي اضافات اذا كان الفاعل
(I / We / You / They) أو اسم جمع

- I play football every day.
- They go to school by bus.
- The boys watch TV on Fridays.

٢ – ويضاف للفعل (s / es / ies) اذا جاء الفاعل (He / She / It) أو اسم مفرد

- He plays basketball.
- Ali studies English
- She watches TV in the evening.

٣ – تصريف الفعل يكون (be) في المضارع يكون (am / is / are)

- I am ready for the exam.
- She is at school.
- They are kind and friendly.

٤ – يتم نفي المضارع البسيط كالآتي

١ – اذا جاء الفعل بدون اضافات نستخدم (don't + مصدر)

1. They watch the film.
- They don't watch TV.
2. We study French on Friday.
- We don't study French on Friday.

٢ – اذا جاء الفعل مضاف اليه (s / es / ies) نستخدم (doesn't + مصدر)

1. She writes e-mails.
- She doesn't write e-mails.
2. He plays football.
- He doesn't play football.

معلومة هامه

يمكن استخدام كلمة (never) بدلا من (don't / doesn't)

don't + مصدر	=	never + مصدر
doesn't + مصدر	=	never + مصدر + s / es / ies

1. They don't write English.
➤ They never write English.
2. He doesn't write English.
➤ He never writes English.

٥ – في حالة تكوين السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد تكون الاجابة (Yes, / No,) ويتكون السؤال كالأتي

Do / Does + فاعل + مصدر بدون اضافات................?

1. Do you play football?
Yes, I do
Yes, I play football.
2. Does he play football?
Yes, he does.
No, he doesn't play football.

٦ – أما السؤال الذي يبدأ بأداة استفهام يكون السؤال كالأتي وتكون الأجابة على أداة الأستفهام

أداة استفهام + do / does + فاعل + مصدر بدون اضافات................?

1. Where do you live?
➤ I live in Cairo.
2. When does he arrive?
➤ He arrives at 7 o'clock.



٧ – يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن :

١ – الحقائق العلمية (facts)

- The sun rises in the east.
- The earth is bigger than the moon.

٢ – يستخدم مع ظروف التكرار مثل (always / sometimes / usually) للتعبير عن عادات في المضارع

- Basant always goes to school by car.
- They usually visit their uncle.

معلومة هامة جدا جدا

تأتى ظروف التكرار بعد (am / is / are) وتاتي قبل أي فعل آخر مثل (play / arrive)

- He is always late.
- He always arrives late.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d

1. He..................English every day.
a. study b. studies c. studying d. is studying
2. She doesn't......................to school on Friday.
a. go b. goes c. going d. went
3. They......................write letters.
a. doesn't b. aren't c. don't d. isn't
4. She.......................ready for the exam.
a. doesn't b. don't c. aren't d. isn't
5. He always.......................................his bed.
a. make b. makes c. made d. making
6. ....you like tennis? Yes, I do.
a. Do b. Does c. Did d. Are

7. The sun....................in the morning.

a. rise b. rising c. rises d. sets

8. He............................clever.

a. is always b. always is c. never is d. often is

9. Do you........................English?

a. speak b. speaks c. is speaking d. is spoken

10. Dina......................arrives late.

a. doesn’t b. don’t c. isn’t d. never

11. ....Mohamed like fish?

a. Do b. Does c. Is d. Are

12. He....................tennis every day.

a. play b. playing c. plays d. is playing

13. She never........................Aswan.

a. visit b. visiting c. visits d. to visiting

14. ....you ready for the game? – Yes, I am.

a. Do b. Does c. did d. Are

15. Where is oil.....................................?

a. find b. found c. finding d. finds

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

1. I ....(plays) the drum.
2. I ....((doesn’t) listen to music.
3. ....(Do) he play football on Mondays?
4. He never ....(write) English.
5. ....(Does) you play chess?
6. He ....(always is) ready.
7. He doesn't............................(watches) films.
8. When ....(do) he arrive?
9. She usually ....(eat) meat.
10. We ....(doesn’t) play football.

Present continuous

المضارع المستمر

١ - يتكون المضارع المستمر كالاتي

فاعل + am / is / are + V + ing

He is doing his homework now.
You are speaking too fast.
I am painting the wall.

٢ - في حاله النفي نضع (not) بعد (am - is - are)

She is not sleeping at the moment.
They are not watching TV, they are reading.

٣ - في حالة السؤال بمعنى هل يكون الشكل كالاتي

Am / Is / Are + فاعل + v + ing ....?

Are you cooking food?
Yes, I am. No, I am not.

٤ - في حاله السؤال بكلمة استفهام يكون الشكل كالاتي

اداة استفهام + am / is / are فاعل + V + ing..............?

Where are you going?
I am going to the zoo.
What is she doing?
She is watching the film.

٥ - يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع الكلمات الاتية للتعبير عن حدث مستمر او يقع الان

now / look / listen / at the moment / still / be careful .....

I am watching the film now.
Listen! they are singing.

٦ - يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن الترتيبات النهائية (arrangements)

I am travelling to Aswan next week. It is arranged.
She is meeting her friends in two hours.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d

1. Look! the boys.........................with matches.
a. play b. played c. plays d. are playing
2. I am busy at the moment. I.................the email.
a. write b. writing c. am writing d. wrote
3. We are doing an experiment and.................notes.
a. make b. made c. makes d. making
4. I ....my cousins tomorrow, we have arranged everything.
a. will meet b. am going meet c. am meeting d. meet
5. Basant is..........................to Luxor next month.
a. travelling b. travels c. travels d. travelled
6. Where is Ali? in his room. He.....................his homework.
a. does b. do c. have done d. is doing
7. The temperature is.................higher.
a. get b. gets c. got d. getting
8. What is she..................in the kitchen?
a. cook b. cooked c. cooks d. cooking
9. Tamer..............a new skill at the moment.
a. learn b. learns c. learnt d. is learning
10. Eman and her neighbours................Mr Osman's flat now.
a. repairing b. are repairing c. repair d. repaired

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

1. He ....(is owning) a car.
2. They are.............................(wait) for the bus.
3. Listen! the girl is.................(sing).
4. Is he..................................(has) his dinner?
5. The woman is.....................(cross) the street.



Past simple الماضي البسيط

١ – الماضي البسيط يتكون من التصريف الثاني للفعل أي المصدر مضاف ايه (d/ed/ied)

- اذا انتهي الفعل بـ (e) نضع (d)
- اذا انتهي الفعل بـ (y) قبلها حرف ساكن نحذفها ونضع (ied)
- الأفعال المنتهية بـ (ch / sh / x) نضع (ed)

- She arrived late yesterday.
- They studied English last week.
- He watched TV yesterday.

ويوجد أفعال شاذة مثل

cut	cut	يقطع
put	put	يضع
write	wrote	يكتب
buy	bought	يشتري
sell	sold	يبيع

ملاحظه هامة

يكون شكل (verb to be) في الماضي كالاتي

I / He / She / It / اسم مفرد .... was / wasn't

We / You / they / اسم جمع ....were / weren't

- She was ready for the exam.
- They were at home 2 hours ago.

٢ – يتم نفي الماضي البسيط باستخدام (didn't + inf) المصدر بدون اضافات

1. He visited Aswan last year.
- He didn't visit Aswan last year.
2. They sent the letter to Ali.
- They didn't send the letter to Ali.

٣ – في حالة تكوين السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد بمعنى (هل)

وتكون الأجابة بــــ (Yes,... / No,.....) يكون الشكل كالأتي

Did + فاعل + مصدر ....?

1. Did he visit the museum yesterday?
➤Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.
➤Yes, he visited the museum yesterday.
➤No, he didn't visit the museum yesterday.

2. Did she write her homework?
➤Yes, she did. / No, she didn't.
➤Yes, she wrote her homework.
➤No, she didn't write her homework.

٤ – في حالة السؤال الذي يبدأ بأداة استفهام

أداة استفهام + did + فاعل + مصدر ....?

1. Where did you live?
➤I lived in Aswan.
2. How did they go to school?
➤They went to school on foot.
3. Why was he sad?
➤He was sad because he lost his mobile.

٣ – يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع الكلمات الأتية ليدل على شيء حدث في الماضي

ago – last – yesterday – once – in the past – in + سنة ماضية

When I was young ... / from سنة ماضية to سنة ماضية

➤He moved to a new house last week.
➤He was born in 2010.
➤When I was young, I visited Aswan.

لاحظ الجملة الأتية جيدا

➤When I was in Alexandria, I always swam in the sea.
➤When he was young, he sometimes played football.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d

1. They ....to the museum last month.
a. go b. will go c. goes d. went
2. When..................Basant's birthday?
a. do b. did c. was d. does
3. She.................TV an hour ago.
a. watched b. watch c. are watching d. will watch
4. I went...................yesterday.
a. swim b. swam c. swims d. swimming
5. What did Abdo..............when he arrived?
a. did b. doing c. does d. do
6. How did they..................when they saw the lion yesterday?
a. feel b. felt c. feels d. feeling
7. I wrote the e-mail................................
a. now b. last week c. tomorrow d. next
8. He ....born in 2010.
a. was b. are c. did d. do
9. When I was young, I always......................football.
a. play b. plays c. playing d. played
10. ....ready for the exam last week?
a. Did b. Were c. Do d. Are
11. How did you go to school? – I ....by car.
a. go b. going c. will go d. went
12. No, he didn't..Aswan last year.
a. visit b. visited c. go d. went
13. When did you have your last math lesson? – We ....it at 2 o'clock.
a. had b. have c. will have d. has
14. The ship sank because there.............. a terrible storm.
a. are b. is c. was d. were
15. How............your holiday?
a. did b. does c. was d. do

Â
Â
Â

16. In 1999, he............the number one chess player in the city.

a. becomes b. became c. becoming d. will become

17. They..................married last year.

a. got b. were c. was d. A & B

18. He............a junior chess competition when he was only 12.

a. wins b. will when c. won d. winning

19. She...............playing when she was very little.

a. started b. starts c. start d. starting

20. My uncle ....born in 1960.

a. be b. are c. were d. was

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

1. Yesterday, we ....(will go) bowling.
2. I listened to music and ....(write) an email.
3. ....(Did) you ready for the last exam?
4. He didn't ....(helped) me with my homework.
5. When he was young, he sometimes ....(watches) TV.
6. I ....(ride) on the big wheel two hours ago.

Past continuous

الماضي المستمر

١ - يتكون الماضي المستمر كالاتي

فاعل + was / were + V + ing

I	He	She	It	اسم مفرد	was + V + ing
We	You	They		اسم جمع	were + V + ing

I was watching TV.
They were reading the story.

٢ - في حاله النفي نضع (not) بعد (was / were)

She wasn't eating.
We weren't swimming.

٣ - السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد يكون معناه هل وتكون الاجابة بـــ Yes, or No,

Was she cooking?
Yes, she was.
No, she wasn't.

Were they playing?
Yes, they were.
No, they weren't.

Were you sleeping?
Yes, I was.
No, I wasn't.

٤ - أما السؤال الذي يبدأ بأداة استفهام يكون الشكل كالاتي

أداة استفهام + Was / Were + فاعل + V + ing.......?

1. Where was he waiting?
He was waiting in the club.
2. What were they wearing?
They were wearing shirts.

٥ - استخدامات الماضي المستمر

١ - يستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا في وقت معين في الماضي

At 7 o'clock yesterday, he was watching the film.

٢ - يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا وقطعه حدث اخر الحدث المستمر يكون ماضي مستمر والذي قطعه يكون ماضي بسيط وذلك مع الروابط مثل

when / while / as / just as

When he arrived, they were eating.
While she was cooking, Ali came.
When she was cooking, Ali arrived.

معلومة هامه جدا (١)

يمكن أن يأتي الحدثان ماضي مستمر اذا لم يقطع احدهما الاخر اي كانا مستمران في نفس الوقت

While she was cooking, her sister was washing the dishes.
When he was eating, he was watching TV.

معلومة هامة (٢)

اذا لم يأتي فاعل بعد (while) نستخدم (v+ing) فقط

While I was studying, I slept.
While studying, I slept.

معلومة هامة (٣)

افعال الشعور والحواس والادراك والتذكر والعاطفة والتملك لا تستخدم في الاستمرار

like	believe	own	know
love	remember	understand	want

I was owning a car. (X)
I owned a car (✓)

Exercises

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d

1. My mobile rang while I ....my homework.
a. do b. does c. did d. was doing
2. He was driving to work when the accident.................
a. happen b. happened c. happens d. will happen
3. While.................my homework, I slept.
a. was doing b. were doing c. did d. doing
4. What were you...............yesterday morning?
a. do b. did c. doing d. was doing
5. Were you sleeping when the clock...............off?
a. go b. goes c. going d. went
6. Was it.......................when you left school?
a. rain b. rains c. rained d. raining
7. While we..........the math test, the fire alarm went off.
a. doing b. was doing c. did d. were doing
8. While she was studying, her brother................TV.
a. watched b. was watching c. watch d. watches

9. She wasn't eating when her father.................
a. call b. calls c. calling d. called
10. They.....................Aswan last week.
a. visit b. visits c. will visit d. visited
11. ....he arrived, they were having lunch.
a. While b. When c. During d. On
12. When she visited her friend, she was...................
a. swim b. swam c. swims d. swimming
13. As he was carrying the vase, he ....it on the floor.
a. was dropping b. dropped c. had dropped d. drops
14. My sister...................the room while I was making tea.
a. cleaned b. was cleaning c. is cleaning d. cleans
15. ....my holiday, I visited many places .
a. When b. While c. During d. Where

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

1. While he ....(took) a bath, his friend arrived.
2. When he was ....(work) in the kitchen, he dropped the glass of water.
3. While he was sleeping, his sister ....(watch) TV.
4. What ....(was) you doing when the light went out?
5. Was it ....(rain) when you left school?
6. My sister ....(arrives) while I was doing my homework.
7. While ....(were sleeping), I had a bad dream. Â
Â
Â
Â



Expressing future التعبير عن المستقبل

يوجد أربع طرق للتعبير عن المستقبل وهى :

١ – استخدام (will + inf)

٢ – استخدام (am – is – are + going to + inf)

٣ – استخدام (am – is – are + v + ing)

٤ – استخدام المضارع البسيط (present simple)

أولا : - استخدام (will + inf)

نستخدمها للتعبير عن التنبؤ والتوقع والوعد والقرار السريع والعمر أو السن.

1 - I think it will rain tomorrow. (prediction)تنبؤ

2 – If you get high mark, I will buy you a mobile. (promise)

3 – There is no sugar, I will buy some. (quick decision) قرار سريع

4 – My brother will be 30 next year.

ثانيا : - استخدام (am – is – are + going to + inf)

تستخدم للتعبير عن حدوث شيء طبقا لدليل وكذلك النية لفعل شيء مع كلمات مثل (intend - decide - plan)

✍There are a lot of clouds. It is going to rain.

✍They have intention, they are going to buy a car.

معلومه هامة جدا

اذا جاءت كلمة (think) مع وجود دليل فإن الدليل هو الأقوي لذا نختار(am – is – are going to)

✍There are a lot of clouds, I think it is going to rain.

ثالثا : استخدام المضارع المستمر (am – is – are + V + ing)

١ – نستخدم المضارع المستمر (am /is/are + V+ ing)للتعبير عن الأشياء التى رتبنا أن نفعلها في المستقبل مع كلمات مثل (arrange / prepare)

✍They are visiting Aswan tomorrow. (It is arranged)

✍They are playing football after two days. (They have arranged that)

٢ – مع المناسبات والحفلات يكون هناك ترتيبات لذلك نستخدم (am - is - are + v + ing)

My sister is getting married next week.

٣ – اذا كان الشخص يعتذر عن فعل شيء فهذا معناه ان لدية ترتيب لفعل شيء اخر

I can't play football with you tonight because I am meeting my uncle.

رابعا : استخدام المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل

نستخدم المضارع البسيط اي المصدر بدون اضافات او المصدر المنهى بـ (s-es-ies) مع الأشياء التى ستحدث طبقا لجدول زمنى مثل مواعيد وسائل المواصلات والأفلام في السينما والامتحانات

- The train leaves at 9 p.m.
- The film starts at 12 as usual.
- What time does your train arrive on Saturday?

Exercises

1 – Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. I think it .... tomorrow.
a. will rain b. is raining c. rains d. is going to rain
2. The bus to Aswan.................. at ten past six this evening.
a. will leave b. leaves c. is leaving d. is going to leave
3. My neighbours ....to a new house next month.
a. move b. moving c. moves d. are moving
4. Let's walk quickly the shop .... in ten minutes.
a. closes b. closed c. was closed d. are closing
5. I am hungry. I think I .... a sandwich.
a. am buying b. buy c. will buy d. going buy
6. Ahmed's uncle is ill so he .... to work tomorrow.
a. is not going b. didn't go c. wasn't going d. went
7. What time .... the coach go?
a. does b. do c. will d. is
8. My daughter Bosy .... 4 years next year.
a. will be b. is being c. be d. is going to be
9. We are .... the sleeper train tonight.
a. take b. took c. taking d. will take
10. The train.............. at seven o'clock.
a. will leave b. leaves c. is leaving d. is going to leave

11. We .... in the restaurant. We have arranged this.
a. are going to eat b. are eating c. will eat d. eat
12. I think it .... hot in Aswan.
a. is going to be b. will be c. is going d. are
13. There are many dark clouds. I think it...................
a. is raining b. will rain c. is going to rain d. rains
14. If you come late, I ....punish.
a. am b. will c. am going d. going
15. We have arranged everything, we .... next week.
a. travel b. are travelling c. are going to travel d. will travel
16. I intend, I .... a new car.
a. am buying b. will buy c. am going to buy d. buy
17. The phone is ringing, I .... it.
a. will answer b. answer
c. am answering d. am going to answer
18. She is clever, I think she ....the exam.
a. is going to pass b. passes c. will pass d. is passing
19. I am sure, you............... the film.
a. will enjoy b. enjoy
c. is enjoying d. is going to enjoy
20. The next plane.................. tomorrow at 7 a.m.
a. is going to leave b. is leaving c. leaves d. will leave

2. Complete the following with the correct form

1. Look! She is.....................(wash) the carpets.
2. I can't go with you, I am..................(do) my homework.
3. I have bought the tickets. I ....(travel)tomorrow.
4. They are.....................(play) computer games.
5. The plane................(will arrives) at 3 as usual.






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